TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, May 29-Noon.-Bonds 721. LIVERPOOL, May 23-Noon.-Cotton firm. Estimated sales 12,000. Uplands, 11d.; Orleans, 11dd. Breadstuffs unchanged. Corn 39. Provisions firm and unchanged. Tallow advanced to 43s. 9d.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—General THOMAS' visit here refers exclusively to Tennessee matters. Precautions have been taken for prompt Federal action in case Browntow's militia and the people should quarrel.

The President leaves on Sunday, accompanie by Mrs. Stoven and one private secretary. He is

to be absent one week. The Japanese Commissioners are negotiating for the purchase of the Confederate ram Stone

Congressman Bourwell is going South. He is to speak at Leesburg, Va., on Friday.

The Government expenditures during the quater ending March 31, were \$232,000,000. Receipts \$289,000,000.

The Internal Revenue to-day gives \$516,000. Advices from Montango indicate a sharp campaign against the Indians. There is little hope entertained at the State De

partment of Maximilian's safety. The Paris government has taken measures greatly reduce the number of troops in the stand-

ing army. The Spanish fleet in the Pacific Ocean is to be materially strengthened.

Virginia News.

RECHMOND, May 29 .- The City Council invited the President to visit Richmond on his way to

A fight occurred yesterday at Danville, Va., between the members of the United States Burial Corps and negroes of Danville. Bricks and pistols were used. The Burial Corps were driven out of town. Two were wounded on each side. Marine Intelligence.

New York, May 29 .- Arrived the Verta from Europe, and the French steam line-of-battle ship Jean Bart from Annopolis.

> Domestie Markets. NOON DISPATCH.

New York, May 29 .- Stock very strong. Money Gold 1871. Sterling 60 days' 1097. Sight 10an 104. '62 registered Bonds 6464. Flour 15a'5c lower. Wheat 1a2c lower. Corn drooping and dull. Mess Pork \$28.12\23.23.25. Lard dull. Cotton quiet and firm at 27c. Freights dull.

Battrion May 29 Cotton more active. Low Middling Sable. Middling Uplands steady at 20 Rio Bio Sable Cotton firm and active; sales 2500 bales, at 27.

Flour dull and heavy; State \$9 90a13 50; Southern dull and lower; Mixed to Good \$12 50a14 25; Fancy Extra \$14.75a17. Wheat dull. Corn dull and 1a2c lower; Mixed Western, new, \$1 20a1 27. Pork dull and Free, at 12a124. Lard heavy, at 12a124. amet: Turpentine 60 kgf: Rosin \$4 Wool dull and heavy: Texas 25a29. Freights dull ing. Stocks weak. Gold 1971. 62 Cou-

pons 91491. FATER. -- Money more active; 5a6 on call, 7a72 or mifs, Gold firm and higher, closing at 187; shipments \$130,000. Exchange quiet and se firm. Governments quiet and unchanged.

CHEURKATI, May 29 .- Flour dull. Cotton firm and in improved demand at 24c, Whiskey dull. Provisions firm and quiet. Mess \$22 50. Bacon Shoulders, 91c.; Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 124c. Lard dull, 12lo. NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Sales of Cotton 1650

bales. Market quiet and unchanged. Low Mid-dlings 24425c. Receipts 160 bales. No exports. Sugar Louisiana Fair, 12c. Nothing doing in Monages Flour farmer. Super \$11 7545 2. Corn dull. Yellow M.xed \$1 17ja1 20; White \$1 23a1 25 Oats advancing _22 c. 11. Lard firm _tierces 184c.; kegs 14 c. a14 c. Bacon firmer. Shoulders 9 c.; Glear 12 c. Pork dull at \$24. Coffee, fair to prime, 14c.a23ic. Gold 37. Sterling 47i. New York Sight i per cent. premium. Monte, May 29. Sales 500 bales; firm, at 23 a

AUGUSTA, May 29 .- Market active and firmer des 257 bales. Receipts 72. Middlings 281-24. SAVARRAH, May 29.—Cotton very firm; Middlings 25c. Sales 200. Receipts 330.

A NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL has been conse crated in Pekin, and the corner-stone of an Enghish Church laid at Kinking. The great wall, it would appear, is at lest to come down, and the Celestial Empire to be fairly opened to outside barbarians. The only wonder is, how both China and Japan, could so long and so persistently have opposed every inroad of progress and imnt from abroad. It is no small compliment to this century, nay, to this present generation, that a civilization of four thousand years should feel impelled to yield its traditional and dogged opposition to light from without, and treat with and learn from parvenues, whose oldest dynasty can scarcely date back a thousand years. There will soon be railroads and telegraphs, electrotypes and sewing machines in the Flowery Land, and who knows but the next Universal Exhibition may be at Pekin.

The New Orleans Financial Troubles-The Bank Failures and Treasury Defalcation. New Orleans, May 23.—The failure of the New Orleans Bank of Commerce, Jacob Barker President, is now considered a very bad one. Great dissatisfaction exists that no official statement of the affairs of the First National Bank had been male to the examiner, Mr. Knox, who has now had the institution in charge twelve days. The following is its condition: Liabilities, \$1,170,000; as ets, \$1,200,000; consthird of the assets are considered good. condition: Liabilities, \$1,170,000; as ets, \$1,200,000; one-third of the assets are considered good. The Habilities will be increased \$400,000, that being the amount of the certified checks of the bank which the treasury held, and which were taken up by a draft of L. P. May & Co., and Oakes Ames, but which were not forwarded for collection. T. P. May & Co. represent May and A. S. Mansfield, a private banking firm just about starting. The principal debtors of the bank are: Gen. Beauregard, b. note, \$40,000, and over drafts amounting to \$72,000; Gen. Dick Taylor, \$37,500; Gen. Harry Hays, \$20,000; Col. J. O. Nixon, \$80,000; Gen. Wade Hampton, Cuthbert Bullitt, Walton, Deslorde, and others. These have generally endorsed for each other. Over \$20,000 of the funds of the United States Court were in the bank. Court were in the bank.

The defalcation in the treasury is over a million.
Whittaker's boudsmen are Gen. F. S. Herron, U. S.
Marshal, T. P. May, and A. S. Mansfield, each for
\$50,000; Robert Watson and A. T. Jones for \$25,000.

State Items.

The Case of Jeff Gee.—Lieut. Hogue, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, was here a day or two last week on a mission of mercy, as he supposed, the object of which was to examine the record relative to the trial and conviction of Jeff Gee, at our last Superior Court, of the murder of Darids Gandy. The convict has sent a petitio to Gen. Sickles, setting forth that he was under the control of two Union prisoners pilotting them to the Pee Dee River; that Gandy saw and pursued them, and that it was necessary to kill Gandy in order that the prisoners might make good their es ape; that he was arrested brought to a speedy trial without any opportunity of bringing into Court John Dennis, who was his principle and only witness, whose testimony would have proved his innocence, and that his life was sworn away by parties for the sake of reward, and therefore praye the mercy of the that his life was sworn away by parties for the sake of reward, and therefore prays the mercy of the Commanding General. We only give an outline of the petition from memory. If the petition be correct, and Jeff Gee was aiding prisoners to escape, and the killing of Mr. Gandy was necessary to effect that purpose, doubtless, according to recognized laws, he is entitled to mercy; but the testimony of the witnesses was outirely different from what Jeff states in his petition. Mr. Gandy was killed in June tollowing the surrender at a time when there was no prisoners in this —at a time when there was no prisoners in this section of country, and, even if there had been, it was not necessary for them to take the life of any one in order to make their escape. We are also informed that John Dennis, whom Jeff sets forth informed that John Dennis, whom Jeff sets forth in his petiti in as a material witness, was in attendance during the term of court. We have not heard the conclusions arrived at by Lieut. Higus; but unless military authority intercedes, Jeff the will be hanged on the first Friday in June, in accordance with the sentence of the Court.—Marton Star.

RECONSTRUCTION.

VOICES FROM THE SOUTH.

WHAT OUR EXCHANGES SAY.

[From the Richmond Times of Monday.]

VIRGINIA.

[From the Richmond Times of Monday.]

ATTENTION, "FREEDMEN!"—The fact may be considered as demonstrated by recent official and statistical publications, that there are in the neighborhood of one hundred and twenty thousand white suffragane in Virginia and more than seventy-five thousand black voters.

After deducting the disfranchised whites and the demoralized renegades who are arrayed against their race and color, the white majority in Virginia will not fall short of thirty thousand votes, if our people do not fall to register and exercise the right of suffrage. We direct the attention of the leading and controlling men of both pittles to this statement as pregnant with political interest and importance. It will teach the reflecting freedmen that those who have advised them to organize a party hostile to their white employers, will

ize a party hostile to their white employers, will doom them to the mortification of a perpetual and opeless minority. It is far more to their interests than it is to that

It is far more to their interests than it is to that of the whites, that they should unite with their employers in electing the best men to office, regardless of the appeals of Radical demagogues. Whatever may be the power and strength of the negro in some of the States further South, here the Cancasian occupies the natural and proper relation of the dominant and superior race in numbers as well as in intelligence. It is fortunate, however, for the freedmen, that the feelings of the dominant race are of the kindest character to their late slaves. They have no disposition to wield late slaves. They have no disposition to wield their power to the injury of the weaker race, but are sincerely and honestly desirous to mature a system of organic law calculated for the perfect system of organic law calculated for the perfect and permanent protection of all their recently ac-quired rights. It is not at all probable that in lo-calities where the majority of white voters for members of the Convention will be largest, that any candidate will be elected who is not willing to give to the freedman all which is essential for the protection of his rights of person and property give to the freedman all which is essential for the protection of his rights of person and property. Unless the negroes shall yield to the advice of designing knaves, and organize a black man's party, there is no probability of the large white majority in Virginia being cast as a unit against them.

As there is no conflict of interest between the whites and the blacks, there should be no such political organizations as those which mercenary and rascally itinerant hirelings are advocating. The emissaries of the Northern Radicals, for purely selfish purposes, are attempting to place the black minority in this State in a false position, and which will prove suicidal to their own interests. We are too familiar with the nature of the negro to attempt to win him by flattery. We wish to tell him in the plainest possible language that neither his emancipation, nor the proscriptive legislation of Congress have made him stronger in Virginia than his present employer and late master. Keeping this undensable fact before him, we wish him also to understand that he can best promote his interests, political and individual, by refusing to be made the tool of the bad men who are seeking to array him in causeless hostility toward the white race in this State.

Richmond Negroes.—A Richmond correspon-As there is no conflict of interest between the RICHMOND NEGROES .- A Richmond correspon

dent of the Boston Advertiser says that the ne grees of that city are somewhat demoralized. The bad influences, it observes, proceed from Washington. It says:

ington. It says:

We have a good many pestilent fellows in the capital—tellows who seem to live for the purpose of creating strife and bad blood. Counter in unences has neutralized much of their mischief there. Several of them have been down here on so-called missionary tours. Their visits have been productive of nothing but evil; so that, what with the raspings of the rebels on one side and the spurring of these wild-headed Radicals on the other, the poor negro has been brought to a bad estate. The Richmond Enquirer says of the Northern political agitators who are now stumping the South: We would earnestly advise our people to avoid these disturbances, by staying away from the harangues of men who cannot talk civilly, and who stir up animosities between the races. Do not go to hear them. Keep away from these gatherings of excited blacks, infuriated by the appeals of malignants, and liable to commit trespasses that may run into blood. Leave it to the military to deal with the excesses which the incendiaries may instigate. Let Mr. Kelley and such as he, have the field wholly to themselves. They claim to be free to speak whatever they please. We are free not to listen unless we please. Stay away from those who come not to reason with us, not to persuade us, not to win us by displays of kind sentiments—thus who come to abuse us and villify us, suado us, not to win us by displays of kind senti-ments—but who come to abuse us and villify us, and ustigate attacks—n us, and irritate us if pos-sible to disorder."

[From the Richmond Times.]

Warking in his Work.—As Senator Wilson traverses that portion of the South where the dog star rages with vincommon fierceness, his radicalism waxes exceedingly hot. Although he has been subjected to no insults, and has had r spectful audiences, he has gradually thrown off all disguise, and justified the strong language which we employed when denouncing the objects o his mission. The correspondents of the Radical journals comment with surprise upon the vehement abuse and denunciation which, in his speech at Augusta, he heaped upon all who participated in the "rebellion." He is described as having bullied the whites in the most offensive manner, threatening whole-sals confiscation if his orders were not obeyed, and if the behests of the extreme Radicals were not carried out. They describe his tone and manner in his Southern speeches as having assumed that of a schoolmaster addressing acrowd of refractory pupils, giving them to understand that their future behaviour would determine wheth r he would or would not bastinado them with his cobbler's strap. [From the Richmond Times.]

or would not bastinado them with his cobbler's strap.

The rampant disciple of Crispin sneered in taunts of low-bred contempt at all the pure and good men whose virtues are revered by the Sonthern people, and brutally tore open every half-healed wound which he thought would give pain to his white auditors. He utterly abandoned the conservative position which he occupied in this State of opposing the formation of a Radical black man's party, and urged the negroes to disregard the advice of their employers, and to vote against them. His course tended obviously to bring about open anaronism between the two races, and, as a correscourse tended obviously to bring about open antagonism between the two races, and, as a correspondent of the New York Times asserts, "held out to them as a direct incentive to support the Radical candidates and none others, the probable distribution among them of the confiscated estates of the white men who opposed the Radical party." Having stripped off his conservative disguises, Wilson's designs are now transparent.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 22.] After quoting the platform laid down by the ne

groes of Alabama, the Dispatch says: groes of Alabama, the Dispatch says:

It is against the social part of this platform that the whites enter their protest. They are willing that the "car or steamboat which is a public sonveyance" shall carry all the negroes who pay for riding, but they wish the negroes to have separate apattments, separate duning-tables, and separate sitting rooms. They do not wish to associate with them. That is the whole story. So as to sitting on juries. White men cannot sit on these with negroes without associating with them. Why, then, should the negroes try to force their nwilling company upon men who think they negroes without associating with them. Wuy, then, should the negroes try to force their unwilling company upon men who think they are disagreeable companions? "Riding in cars, or sitting in jury-noxes, or steamboat cabins," are not sepal privileges. We agree to this. But it is the negro that is trying to make these acts social privileges. He is not content to ride, but he insists upon riding side by side with the white man, thus actually claiming a "social privilege" which the latter is not willing to concede to him. The negro may have as many steamboats, cars, churches, schoolhouses, theatres or hotels, as he desires. It is his privileg to have them. No white man will object. But the does not satisfy Sambo, He wishes to force his children into the same school with white children, and his own person into the same rooms and seats with white men. In fact, he claims social equality; for that is just the sum and substance of the Alabama platform. And he might as well learn now as at any future time that that is just what he can never have so long as white men shall be white men. To attempt any compromise upon such points is to concede everything that is claimed.

[From the Charlotte Times, May 23.]

"In conclusion, I would charge you, as you prize the blessings of peace and harmony which we all share in common in so large a measure in Albamarle, to avoid all secret political associations and leagues, and to fise as for your life from the deadly approach of all social and political agitators and reformers, however specious may be the forms which they assume, and from whatever class, color or condition they come.

We clip the above from a letter addressed by Mr. Wood, of Albemarle county, to the colored

We clip the above from a letter addressed by Mr. Wood, of Albemarle county, to the colored people in response to a letter written by them to request him to become a candidate to represent them in the Convention. We have all along taken this view of the matter. Neither secret Leagues nor political organizations are necessary to protect the negro in his rights. The sense of justice, the old feeling of respect and affection, early association, mutual interest, all combine to prompt the dominant race to protect him, if necessary, and frankly to yield a ready acquiescence to the new order of things. If all this fail, the strong arm of the Government is around him, and though its agents may, in many cases, act so as to make money out of the operation, the "blessed Bureau" will see that no Reb does. Then we say with Mr. Wood, as you prize peace and harmony, avoid all secret political associations.

GEORGIA.

The Daily Opinion, Atlanta, after reviewing the action of the Supreme Court on the petitions of Georgia and Mississippi, and the effect upon such action upon the question of reconstruction, says:

action upon the que:tion of reconstruction, says:
Occupying this stand point, the all-important
question is.—How can we better our present position, and what is the quickest mode we can adopt
to accomplish that result?
We fear the apathy aroused by the original "dignity" men, who were disposed to listen to Gov.
Jenkins' predictions, will end in sullen action on
the part of many. Of such disposition we already
near rumors. It is reported from one of our neighboring counties, by a correspondent, that while all
will register who can do so, a majority will vote
"No Convention;" and a friend from another county reports that, to defeat a convention, many have
determined not to register.

determined not to register.

We submit that net her the "dignity" policy of voting "No Convention," nor the stubborn policy of not registering will avail anything to stop the pall of reconstruction. It was set in motion by the S. S. S. Bill, and at every revolution has gath the S. S. S. Bill, and at every revolution has gathered power, until just now we, as a people, are powerless to stop its progress. We are left without choice, beyond that of acquiescence, If white men do not put our ship of State upon the right track, black men will do it to suit themselves. If the whites will not assist in starting the noble craft, the blacks will do it unaided? The fact of our return to the Union is inevitable; the only question is, who is to guide us? Will it be sensible, therefore, for those who are eligible to participate in the work of restoration, and are accustomed to political action, to remain stub-bornly passant, and permit an unpracticed politi-cal element to manage the helm, unaided by the counsels of experience? We think not, and urge that such shall not be the case. We trust our readers will look upon this matter as we do.

The people of the State will not be powerless, unless they elect to be so. While stubbornness of action will not ultimately change the result, it will serve to continue all our present unusual disabilities and liabilities. Which course is the wisest? This is the question to be considered, and decided practically. "Masterly inactivity" will be as fatal as masterly opposition could possibly be. Both should be avoided! ounsels of experience? We think not, and urge

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, May 23.] A BUTTON-HOLE LOWER.—From the New Era's account of Kelley's speech at Atlanta, we should say the this insolence had shared the fate of Bob Acres' courage, and cozed out of the palms of his hands. The Mobile tright exposed the finsiness of his mock heroics, and taught him the value of discretion. He was not only scared out of his hat. but out of his scalp. To the astonishment of everybody, instead entrenching himself behind the 15th Infantry and the United States army, and from those invincible fortresses thundering anathefrom those invincible fortresses thundering anathema aginst the South and its people, he roared as gently as a sucking dove, and tenderly insinuated that the North was rich and educate! while the that the North was rich and educate! while the South was poor and ignorant. He wished to know why this state of affairs existed, and, in answer referred the whole question to the barbarism of slavery. The South is poor, God knows; she may be ignorant, but if the North can show a larger balance sheet and a better system of tuition. Mr. Kelley hould learn that his friend Gerritt Smith gave a sounder reply when declaring that in the mata sounder reply when declaring that in the mat-ter of slavery the South owned the cow but the North stripped the toats. In other words, the money that tue South made she was robbed of by her Yankee brethren, and the little remaining stolen by Sherman's bummers and Sheridan's barn stolon by Sherman's bummers and Sheridan's barn burners. Any one who chooses to examine the statistics of Southern wealth and Northern profi s, can readily account for the lack of material enterprise in an agricultural region, and its supremacy among those who run the Government machine to suit themselves. Since the war, Mr. Kelley's party has kept the South poor and illiverate. When he taunts us with misfortunes brought upon us by himself and his party, it is at best gratuitous and mean.

We understand that Mr. Kelley refrained from speaking in this city because of an intimation from General Pope that there had been controversy enough in his line. If this is true, Gen. Pope de-serves the thanks of the people in his military dis-trict, and rises correspondingly in popular esti-

mation.

REGISTRATION IN GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.—ORDER OF GEN. POPE.—ATLANTA, May 24.—An important General Order on Registration has just been issued by Gen. Pope. The following are the salient

points:

The States of Georgia and Alabama will be districted, and a freedman placed on every Board of Registration. Registers are to take the iron-clad oath, and to explain to all persons their political rights and privileges. The right to register and vote will be guaranteed by the military authorities. Violent threats or any oppressive means to prevent persons from registering or voting will be followed by immediate arrest and trial by military them of wages for any longer time than actually consumed in registering or voting is permitted to be enforced, under penalty of arrest and trial. In cases of disturbance at places of registration or cases of disturbance at places of registration or voting, civil authorities will be called on for pro-tection, and in their default, the military. Civil officers refusing to protect registers or voters will be arrested and tried by a military commission.

FLORIDA.

Gov. Marvin's Address.—Governor Marvin is out, in the Floridian, in an "Address to the People of Florida," which reflects credit upon the head and heart of the able writer. We deeply regret test our abridged columns deny us the pleasure of ublishing the document in full. The best we can do, under the circumstances, is to publish a

car do, under the circumstances, is to publish a few extracts from it.

After stiting that he does not believe the relief prayed for by Mississippi and Georgia will be granted by the Supreme Court; or if granted, that their decision would be obeyed by Congress, our Senator arrives at this conclusion: "The truth, in my judgment is, that we are in the midst of a revolution which cannot be arrested by the decision of any court, and which will, in all probability, roll on in spite of anything we can do in Florida, until it arrives at its ultimate goal, which t present appears to be the ratification of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the vindication of the elaim of Congress, as against the Executive, to direct and supervise the process of reconstruction."

He is in favor of holding a Convention, and of accepting, frankly, the terms of reconstruction as imposed by the Sherman Mintary Bill.

He urges that "full, ample and complete protection by the law and Courts should be given to the freedmen, if it has not already been done, with as little cost to them as possible, and that they should

freedmen, if it has not already been done, with as little cost to them as possible, and that they should not be overburdened with taxes, but encouraged to be industrious, to accumulate property, to educate their children, and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization, by every just and proper means in their power. Let them have a fair, equal and even chance in the race of life is, I know, the sentiment of the conscientious, intelligent and thinking men of the State. Let this sentiment be everywhere expressed by the whites in an onen, frank and generous manner, and I think

an open, frank and generous manner, and I think we need not apprehend a collision of the two races at the polls. The freedmen will soon learn, if they have not already learned, that in the very nature of things they must have the encouragement, the sup ort, and the friendsnip of the whites with whom they are living. Now that the war is over, and their status is fixed, they will easily understand that one friend on the spot is worth a hun-dred two thousand miles off."

ALABAMA. [From the Mobile Times, May 19.]

The following we copy to show the reliability of Northern reports of Southern events: INFAMOUS SLANDERS.—There was on our right on the night of the panic at the Kelley's meeting, an individual represented to us as a special reporter for the New York Herald. As far as we can re-member him, he was in the prime of manhood, above the middle size, stout and square built. When the panic commenced, and a m vement was made by the crowd to part in the centre, this individual, in his terror and fear, fell on his belly and sneaked under the speaker's table, there disputing the small protecting space with the speaker himself and certain other prominent officers of the

How and when that individual crawled out on his knees and hands, we cannot tell, as other equally amusing scenes were then engaging our attention, but as that individual was within touch of us, we can affirm that he tells a willful falsehood when he says he say anything but the feet of the table un-der which he was biding.

And yet, that individual, who had been treated by

the Mobile press with all possible courtesy, to whom Southern editors had opened their sanctum that individu l, devoid of the least particle o manhood, did not blush when recovering from his fears, to send the following infamous slauders a the report of the affair, as if he had had the cour age to stand up and look at it.

From the Mobile Times, May 21.] The following editorial article we find in the

lutions have reached the military period, they are on the eve of subsiding into the normal condition of society, and we have sincerely prayed for the of society, and we have sincerely prayed for the prompt accomplishment of those inmutable rules. The order just issued by Col. Shepherd, Post Commander, after due consultation with his superior officer, will be greeted by our citizens with joy as being the "commencement of the end" of our civil troubles.

It matters little, for the present, how much of freedow we have or may not a joy-society is at

freedom we may, or may not c. joy—society is at least free from violence; life is secure, property is safe, and it is a great—a giant step towards peace

[From the Montgomary Advertiser, May 22.] ATTENDING POLITICAL MEETINGS .- If the right

at large. One placter in this county told us yes-terday that all his laborers left home, twenty-two miles from the city, on Thursday last, and re-mained in town until after the speaking on mained in town until after the speaking on Saturday. The time they lost will of course be deducted from their wages, and we venture they lost much more by coming off to attend league and political meetings than they will ever gain. This evil is generally complained of, and more particularly do we find it spoken of in our North Carolina ex hanges, where the political agitators have been continually getting up public meetings. The Henderson Index estimates that the county of Granville lost fully \$5000 in labor by the late gathering of freedmen at a meeting in that town. Some 3000 were in attendance, nearly that town. Some 3000 were in attendance, nearly all of whom lost two days from their work. We do not object to their being fully informed on the sub-ject of their rights, but we do in all sincerity say that the best thing the black man can do is to

work and strive to make something for his wife and children.

If evil white men tell you the government will provide for you at the expense of your white neighbors, and thus toll you off from your labor, you are listening to evil counsellors, who only wish to use you for the rown political advancement. If you have a good place with some money in your pocket, corn in the crib, and meat in the smokehouse, you will find them better friends to you than all the political speakers from Maine to California. You will not be in this desirable fix if you continually neglect your business, for the more you lose from your work the less money you'll have at the end of the year. In these hard times, no laboring man can afford to lose one day in each week, and it is wrong for any one to induce him to do so. Let political meetings alone, is our advice to the blacks, and we believe the whites, too could get along very well by staving away from them. get along very well by staying away from them.

MISSISSIPPI.

[From the Jackson, (Miss.) Clarion. May 9.] The writer has had recent opportunity of inter-changing views with many intelligent and leading citizens of Eastern and Southern Mississippi, and is gratified to be able to state with entire confidence that the great Conservative Reconstruction Party is rapidly absorbing every other element. In some of the counties it will meet with but little In some of the counties it will meet with but little if any organized opposition. Multitudes who were, on first impulse, disinclined to take part in the reconstruction movement inaugurated by Congress, with minds inflamed by a sense of its severities, and with doubts of the good faith of the Government, have under the salutary influence of the sobor, second thought, fully determined to accept the situation as they find it, and to enroll themselves and vote for a Convention, and for good and true men, pledged to reorganize the State Government, proparatory to admission into the Union.

In some localities, it is to be regretted that a scheme to array the colored voters, as a class, in a nosition of antagonism to the whites, is being inscheme to array the colored voters, as a class, in a position of antagonism to the whites, is being industriously proceedied, but we trust that it will be successfully counteracted by the vigilance and properly directed efforts of intelligent and patriotic people, who will look to the prosperity of all and the good of the entire country. In every community there are discerning blacks, who have detected the designs of these iniquitous plotters, and are warning the voters of color against them. The plans of the disorganizers, who are for the most part emissaries from other regions, have been greatly aided by the counsels of the impracticables at home, who at first advised the suicidal policy of "masterly inactivy," but now advise that the people register their names and vote the anti-Convention ticket. It will be an easy task, however, for our conservative friends to contask, however, for our conservative friends to con-vince the new voters that there is a medium ground which they may occupy between the Im-practicables on the one hand and Radicals on the

ground which they may occupy between the Impracticables on the one hand and Radicals on the other. It is the policy of prompt compliance with the requisitions of the Government as embodied in the reconstruction measures. We do not read the signs of public feeling amiss, when we assert that it will prevail by an unprecedented majority in the coming elections.

The Columbus, Miss., Index, of a late date, says: Accounts which we have received from different portions of the State, assure us that the people generally will register and that there is ground to hope that if the question of holding a convention is fairly submitted, will be voted down. Just now our people are in doubt as to what course to pursue. They are beginning, however, to understand the questions to be decided, and by next September thoy will be fully awakened to the necessity of making a stand in delence of the principles of the Constitution. The tide seems to be turning in favor of the Democratic party at the North, and by September we will be enabled to judge with some degree of accuracy, whether there is anything to hope from that quarter.

A Seneral of the Democratic party at the Acer-

A SENSIBLE OFINION,-The editor of the Aberdeen, Mississippi, Examiner, in alluding to the numerous political meetings being held in th. South, says we are opposed to those public gatherings at the present time. We are opposed to them because we think that the hour is for earnest thought and not for debate; the hour is for stury and argus-eyed scrutiny of the political horizon, and not for windy and excited haranguis. We are opposed to them because starvation stares our pople in the face; because there is no corn in our cribs; because corn is one dolar and ten cents a bushel in St. Louis, the Egypt of the land, and is still advancing, and because the season has thus far been unpropertious, and thought and labor should not be diverted from the fields. We are opposed to them, because we believe that at the present moment the most perfect amity exists among all classes of our citizens, and will exist until crimination and recrimination from the rostrum divides them, we think that the hour is for earnest divides them. Let dignity prevail. No matter what a man's

can be no necessity for his crawling on his belly and eating dirt; nothing can be gained by it. Baseness wields no influence, but manifies moves the mob and leavens the mass. If you have con-cessions to make, make them gracefully; admit the necessity, yield to it if you will, but do not show your contempt for God's laws and the intelligence of those who know you, by professing love for the

THE CROPA

From all directions the reports continue encouraging with reference to the wheat crop. In the South the prospect appears very good for a better wheat crop than we have had for ten years. Of course the breadth of land in wheat is not so great as before the war, yet the yield will, if no injury is sustained by the crop before harvest, be very

The season has thus far, however, been unusu The season has thus far, however, been unusually cold and backward for other crops. Corn is much retarded. In portions of the western part of the State, owing to the coldness and dampness of the ground, the corn that was planted has rotted, and the work of replanting has been necessary. The season for making corn is short there, and the crop that is not forward is always in peril from the early rosts of fall. The farmers in that region are therefore somewhat uneasy; but it is a long time in advance to be croaking. A very genial summer may hurry up the growing crop so as to summer may hurry up the growing crop so as to make up the time lost by the backward Spring. [Richmond Dispatch, of Monday.

THE Chors.-We receive encouraging informa THE Chors.—We receive encouraging information concerning the crops from nearly all quarters of the State. The corn is most promising; the cotton is backward for the time of year, but not for the season. Besides, the season in this State is more than long enough fully to mature cotton, which shall be row planted. The weather is as good as can le, and favorable to planting. It is still in good time for a month to come, if the rains continue, to plant sorghum. The season continues most favorable for setting out plattee slips.

Housion (Texas) Tetegraph.

THE CROPS.—Our Western exchanges are unanimous in saying that there never was better promise of crops than this season so far presents.

The accounts from the Southern States are almost as encouraging. The harvesting of wheat is now progressing in the upper portions of Georgia, Alabama and in parts of Teunessee. The corn, though backward, is healthy and vigorous, and cotton is generally looking well.

cotton is generally looking well.

This is truly gratifying intelligence, as we see that in some if the Northern markets wheat is quoted at \$3 to \$3 10, and it is stated that a growing crop in North Carolina has sold as high as \$3.50 per bushel. These prices obviously cannot long be maintained, and with the advent of the new crop of wheat we smeerely trust much of the terrible suffaring in our famina stricker. new crop of where we sincerely trust much of the terrible suffering in our famine stricken land will be speedily alleviated,

[Savannah News and Herald. BLARELY, EARLY Co., Ga., May 18, 1867. MESSES. ORME & Son: Supposing that you would like to know something of our crop prospects, I will say to you we have had a cold, wet, backward spring; labor has been scarce, and the planting not spring; lator has been seeke, at the parameter so large as last year; we have a little more corn planted han we had last year; the corn is small and backward for the time, but from what I see and hear of it, at the present, it promises well. I suppose we have about one-naff enough, if it yields

We have made arrangements to

MESSES. EDITORS: Crops in this and Wilkinson ounty are at present rather encouraging. The old wind and rain made cotton look liceless for a cold wind and rain made cotton look liteless for a few days, but the present warm weather has greatly revived it. A pretty large crop has been planted and the stand is generally good. Small grain is fair, but in limited quantity.

Laborers are generally working well, but it requires close attention to keep them up to he scratch. They are as yet entirely undisturbed with politics. If they get excited on this subject, I fear our crops will suffer much, for you know that one idea at a time is as much as they can bear.

Provisions are very scarce, and it will be a hard run to get through even with considerable suffering.

J. T. C.

LAURENS COUNTY, GA, May 14, 1867.

J. T. C.
[Milledgeville Recorder ing crops. The gardens sensiby improved, and the crops of cotton and corn are very promising. The cats and wheat crop will soon be ready for the reaper, and the prospects shead are reasonably reape good. Laus Deo .- Georgia Cuizen.

[From the Macon Journal and Messanger.]

There should be but two parties in the South now—one in favor of such vigilant action as to sescure a State government of Georgians—and the other opposed to inaction upon the same principle.

ATTENDIG FORMINGS—IN the STORM POLITION IN THE STORM



ment of

CLOTHING

Adapted to this market, than we have ever offered. We have given particular attention in getting up this Stock to lightness of fabric, strength of material and durability of color. Much the larger portion of our Stock is made in our own workshop, and we warrant it in every respect equal to custom work. We have Goods not of our own manufacture, such as are usually sold ready-made, the difference we shall be glad to show our customers.

In fixing our prices, from which we make no deviation, we have taken into consideration the depressed state of the market, and the universal desire to buy goods cheap.

ing prices:

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS	the Fourth Health District, in ch rge of Dr. J. SOMERS BUIST, has been removed from the City Hospital to the southeast corner of St. Philip and Warren streets, where patients will be seen between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., and 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., and calls left as heretofore. GEORGE 3. PELZER, M. D., May 24 10 City Registrar.
8 8	THREE STYLES OF MIDDLESEX CASSI- MERE SUITS, DARK, MEDIUM, AND LIGHT MIXTURES	HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever. IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. It will keep the hair from falling out. It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken. It is a splendid hair dressing. No person, old or young, should fail to use it. IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. AF Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by DOWIE & MOISE, SUCCESSORS TO KING AND CAS iDEY.
e e e refit	TURES	
8	LINEN SIII'N from	1 SUCCESSORS TO KING AND CASSIDEY.

IN FULL SUITS

And in Pants and Vests.

DRAP DRETE SUITS MARSEILLES VESTS, White and Faney]

FURNISHING GOODS.

In addition to our usual assortcular attention to our

well, to make a plentiful supply for the country. The cotton, as usual, is much complained of, the plant small, bad stands, &c. But the worst is yet Times, prefacing the order of General SWAINE establishing martial law in Mobile:

Order AT LAST.—We greet with thankfulness the order hereafter published, and which is at last the inauguration of the reign of Peace.

We have for months past said, that when revolutions have reached the military period, they are on the eve of subsiding into the normal condition of society, and we have sincerely prayed for the order of subsiding into the normal condition of society, and we have sincerely prayed for the order of subsiding into the normal condition of society, and we have sincerely prayed for the order of subsiding into the normal condition of society, and we have sincerely prayed for the order of subsiding into the normal condition of society, and we have sincerely prayed for the order of subsiding into the normal condition of society, and we have a little corn, many of us have a little cor

CORNER OF HASEL.

On Wednesday evening, 22d instant, at St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. P. T. Kette, Mr. EDMONDS T. BROWN to Miss SUSAN C. V., daughter of the late Major JOHN A. KETTH, all of Charleston.

On the 22d May, 1887, at the residence of the bride' mother, in Camden, R. A. SNOWDEN to Miss E. R LEE, daughter of the late Dr. Jos. LEE.

On the 22d inst., at Grace Church, by the Rev. C. C. PINGENEY, J. H. AVERILL to SUE H., daughter of E. W. MARSHALL, all of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

NOTICE.-I. WILLIAM M. SACK. DO

reby inform the public that my wife, HARRIETT ABL GAIL SACK, has no authority from me to become a sol

trader, nor do I consent to have her act in that capacity;

and I furthermore state that I will not be responsible for

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR LEE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original col (s and youthful beauty; imparts life and

strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair

dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hair iressers, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

will certainly exterminate these pests, if its use is per-

severed in. Beware of bogus Fly-Paper, which son

dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing

Bon't be swindled. Ask for DUTCHER'S, which is sol

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE ._ THIS

SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The

only true and perfect Dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints.

Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bac

Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and heautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others

are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by al

Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Baroley

THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH

AND EARLY MANHOOD .- HOWARD ASSOCIATION

Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age o

man, with Reports on new methods of treatment em

ployed in this institution. Sent in sealed letter en-

NOTICE T) MARINERS .- CAPTAINS

AND PILOTS wishin - to anchor their vessess in Ashley

River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direc

ange of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAL

WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of

the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.

ERRORS OF YOUTH .-- A GENTLEMAN

sho suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Pre-

mature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscre

wish: g to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do

April 22 Smoe* No 42 Cedar street, New York. ARTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU-

MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F.

BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE DISPENSARY OF

B. STOKES, C E. C. D.

th4

SUCCESSORS TO KING AND CASSIDEY,

ate testimony in relation to a title (now lost) to a

IN EQUITY-COLLETON DISTRICT.-

Ez Parte GEORGIANA E. T. MAGUIRE, petition to

Lot of Land in Ridgevill , in this District aforesaid, conveyed by THOMAS H. GOODWYN to MICHAEL MAGUIRE, and by MICHAEL MAGUIRE TO GEORGI-

ANA E. T. MAGUIRE, on or about the - day of

November, in the year 1864. On hearing the petition in

this case, on motion of O. P. WILLIAMS, petitioner's

Solicitor : Ordered, That all persons in anywise interest-

A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER

country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the

city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby com-

lexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of

w nty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon in-

quiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly

old them that she used the CIROAS IAN BALM, and

onsidered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their per-

sonal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its

ed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also heal ng, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion

By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its

mpurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the sur-

see as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth

and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on re-

peipt of an order, by W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemista,

The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

AMERICAN

NEW YORK.

Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

WHOLESALE SALES ROOM

NO. 34 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

PRINCIPAL STATIONERS AND NO. ION DEALERS.

LOUIS BAIL,

Professor of Drawing, &c.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

on, as Nature herself is simple yet unsurpass

No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

S. C. TURNER, H. M.

JOHN B. OGDEN,

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DOWIE & MOISE,

No. 151 Meeting street,

Opposite Charleston Hotel.

E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.

September 10

debts contracted by her.

by all live druggists.

street, New York.

elopes, free of charge.

ONE PRICE

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW ready, and comprises a better assort-

tion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send tree to .ll who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferen so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

We give below some of our lead-

ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

In addition to the above, we have

ALPACA BACKS BLUE FLANNEL SUITS, of very fine quality HEAVY WHITE DUCK SUITS, &c., &c.

ment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISH. ING GOODS, we wish to call parti-

We have made arrangements to LEAD PENCIL COMPANY.

ITIES, \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 50, and

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE A., American (new) ship BOMBAY, F. G. Jordon commander, having half her cargo engaged, will have dispatch for the abov. port.

FOR SOUTH EDISTO, FENWICK'S ISLAND, BENNETT'S POINT AND WAY
LANDINGS.

THE STEAMER IDEA, CAPTAIN CHARLES WILLET, will receive freight This Day, 30th inst, at South
Atlantic Wharf, and leave To-Night.
For Freight or passage, apply on board, at South
Atlantic Wharf.

1* May 30 FOR EDISTO AND ROCKVILLE.



W. W. FRAZIER, CAPT. JOS. F. TORRENT,

WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC WHARF AS ABOVE,

To-Morrow, May Sist, at 3 o'clock A. M.
Shippers will take notice that no goods will be received unless the Freight is prepaid.
For Freight or Fassage, apply on board or to
JNO. & THEO. GETTY,
May 30

1 No. 48% East Bay.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP "MANHATTAN."

M. S. WOODHULL, Commmander, WILL LEAVE BROWN & CO'S. SOUTH WHARF, GT
Saturday, June 1st, at 5 o'clock P. M.
The Ships of this line are provided with elegant

Freight engagements must be made at the office of the Agents. of the Agents.

No freight received after 1 o'clock P. M., Sation

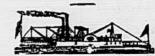
FOR SAVANNAH THE STRAMER

"DICTATOR,"

1000 TONS BURTHEN. CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTER, TILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARF HVER Theeday, Night, at 9 o'clock, for Savannah.
Treeday, Night, at 9 o'clock, for Savannah.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA

Charleston and Savannah Steam Packet Line. VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.



samer PILOT BOY...... Captain W. T. McNazara samer ELIZA HANCOX... Captain J. K. RICHARDSOL Steamer FANNIE

The PILOT BOY leaves Charleston every Friday, and avanuah every Saturday.

The ELIZA HANCOX leaves Charleston every Wednesday and Saturday, and Savannah every Monday and Friday and Saturday, and Savannah every Monday and Friday. ay. The FANNIE leaves Charleston every Monday, and avanuah every Wednesday, touching at Bluffton going The Fanness avanuah every Wednesday, was a vanuah every Wednesday, was not returning.
Fright received daily and stored free of charge.
Fright to all points except Savannah must be prepaid,
Fright received after sunset.

o Freight received after sums.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
FOR FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents,
Charleston, S. C. CLAGHORN & OUNINGHAM, Agen Bavannah, Ge.

N. B.—Through Tickets sold at the Office of the Agency in Charleston to points on the Atlantic and Gulf Eatlroad, and to Fernandina and points on the St. John's

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Master, IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST Will leave Pier No. 46, N. R., on Saturday, April 20, at FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, aking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its

VESTERN METROCOMP IEW STEAMER.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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1 No 40 Broadway, N. Y. OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE

---0---E. H. KELLERS & CO.,

(LATE PHIN & DORN) d in said Lot of Land be and appear before me, at my office in Walterborough, on Monday, the 17th day o WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS. June next, to show cause, if any they have, why the No. 131 MEETING STREET, Commissioner's Office, Walterborough, May 17, 1867 Third door above Market

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED LARGE ADDITIONS TO DRUGS MEDICINES DYE STUFFS

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS TOILET POWDERS POMADES COSMETICS

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EXTRAOTS, &c Comprising invoices from the most reputable manu cturers. On hand, all the principal PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

including Preparations of AYER, JAYNE, HALL, OHEV. ALIER, DAVIS, WRIGHT, HOLLOWAY, &c. 140, & SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS TRUSSES SADDLE BAGS

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METAL AND GUTTA PERCHA GOODS GLASSWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Great attention is paid to the importation and select PURE AND FRESH DRUGS.

and none other are allowed to go out of the Es PRESCRIPTIONS compounded

with accuracy, and the public can depend on the utmost reliability in

ALL STYLES AND GRADES OF LEAU PENCIL.
of superior quality are manufactured and offered
at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited
to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preserence.
THE PENCILS ARE TO the execution of orders. E. H. KELLERS, M.D. H BAER, M.D.

THE MARION STAR, THE MARIUN STAR,

STABLISHED NEARLY TWENTY YEARS AGO, IS
published at Marion, S. C., in the contral portion
of the country, and offers a favorable medium to Merchants, Druggists, Machinists, and all classes who desure
to extend their business in the Pee Dee country.

For the benefit of our advertising patrons, we shall, in
addition to our subscription list, which is constantly increasing, publish and distribute gratuitously 3000 extra
copies of the STAR, during the business season that
Fall.

T IS PROPOSED TO PUBLISH IN THE TOWN OF Aiken, S. C., a Weekly paper under the above title, to be devoted to General Intelligence—Political, Comercial, Social, Literary, and Religious—with a Department of Agriculture, including the Field, the Orchard, the Vineyard, and the Gauden. A News Summary, to contain, a digest of the important events of the very contain a digest of contain a digest of the important awars or the week, will occupy a p tion of the paper, and particular stention will be given to the unsettled question of Labor, as best adapted to our new condition, and the nevelopment of the resources of the country in Manufactures, Agriculture, Fruit-raising, and Vine-growing.

W. D. KIRKLAND, Publisher.

Rates of Advertising liberal.

W. J. McKERALL,

November 20 Editor and Proprietor THE AIKEN PRESS.

ulture, Fruit raising, and
Terms—33 a year, in advance.
H. W. RAVENEL, Editor.
January 21

Wood, as you prize peace and harmony, avoid all secret political associations.

These Leagues are gotten up not for the benefit of the members, but for the profit of the leaders. Romember when you take the oath to vote as A B tells you, that A B may have sold you for the silver. You are as capable of judging who are your friends as any leader, be he white or be he black. "Pra set he bridge that curries you over safe," is a good old aphorism, and will pay well to act upon. Then, in these times of trickery and demoralization, take the advice of gentlemen whom you know, and who cannot possibly have any interest in deceiving you. In that way peace will be preserved, good feeling prevail, and the colored race receive that assistance and encouragement which will lead to its elevation and development.

[From the Montgomzay Advertiser, May 22.] SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,

YALE COLLEGE, November 18, 1868.

I have always recommended the Faber Polygrade
Lead Pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but, after a thorough
trial of the American Polygrade Lead Pencils, maninactured by the American Lead Pencil Company, New
York, I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to
the Faber or the old English Cumberland Lead Pencil,
being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and
mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead
pencil. THE WEATHER-CROPS IN SUMTER COUNTY .- For MACILLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER, several days past we have been favored in this section with light rains and cloudy, warm weather, which have been of great advantage to the growned and pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the sortest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no long-r be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other toreign market for pencils.

LOTIS RATI. No. 270 KING STREET,

> ALL PENCILS ARE STAMPED; CHARLESTON, S. C. "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. N. Y." None genuine without the exact name of the firm pook to it.
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> One provided the firm pook to it.

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SHIPPING.

freight engagements apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
May 23
Union Wharves.

FOR NEW YORK,

ecommodations for passengers.

All the Manhattan is the only Sidewheel Steamer icaving Ch rieston this week.

The Steamship "Champion" will follow June
ith, 1867.

for Freight or passage, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

